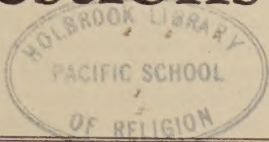


Social Questions Bulletin



The Methodist Federation for Social Action, an unofficial membership organization, founded in 1907, seeks to deepen within the Church, the sense of social obligation and opportunity to study, from the Christian point of view, social problems and their solutions and to promote social action in the spirit of Jesus. The Federation stands for the complete abolition of war. The Federation rejects the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges. In seeking these objectives, the Federation does not commit its members to any specific program, but remains an inspirational and educational agency, proposing social changes by democratic decisions, not by violence.

June 46

SUMMER, 1956

Number 6

MFSA vs. Congress: The Issues

By HARRY F. WARD

Our appeal from the 2-1 adverse decision on the issues raised as concerning the Eastland Committee Handbook for Americans is on its way to the Supreme Court. Our actions in this case proceeding have been made possible by the combined legal and financial aid of the Emergency Civil Liberties and Religious Freedom Committees. This situation makes it urgent for us to put our utmost to meet our share of the costs as quickly as possible.

Our initiative in this case is not merely in our own interest. It is a test case. Its winning would bring relief to the other organizations injured, among them the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. It is also certain that other religious organizations will suffer if Congressional Committees are permitted to print and circulate false and slanderous charges unchecked. The case is labelled *The MFSA vs James O. Eastland et al.* Because both houses in concurrent resolution voted to print the Handbook, the case is really *MFSA vs the Congress*. The issue, which being new should incline the Supreme Court to grant a hearing, is whether Congress has the right to issue a matter prepared for and directed to the general public. The collateral constitutional issues are whether in so doing it has the right to make false and slanderous statements about organizations and persons, whether it has the right to usurp the powers of an executive agency—the Internal Security Control Board to which Congress itself has given the power to arrest and punish communist fronts; whether it has the right to deprive religious organizations of the right to free exercise of their religion.

The majority of the three-man Appeals Court panel argues that "nothing in the Constitution authorizes anyone to prevent Congress from publishing any statement." It ignores the prior question of where does the Constitution give Congress power to enter the publishing business.

The obligation of the Courts to prevent encroachments by Congress upon the functions of the judicial and executive branches of the government is evaded by citing an irrelevant decision upholding the right of a Senate committee to publish telegrams alleged to have been obtained in violation of constitutional rights. Concerning Congress ordering the publication of statements which are "erroneous and defamatory and are made without allowing the persons affected an opportunity to be heard," that is unfortunate, but "only Congress can deal with such a problem." The courts are to abdicate and Congress is to move on to absolute power unchecked.

The dissenting opinion rejects this grant to Congress of unlimited right to print. It holds that Congressional publications of general distribution are subject to the provisions of law concerning libel and slander. It asserts that this critical period imposes a peculiar and very heavy responsibility upon the courts to preserve the balance of power by restraining unconstitutional activity by other departments of the government. Neither opinion says anything about the free exercise of religion.

From its beginning, the attempt of the Federation and its committee to check the unconstitutional behaviour of the Eastland Committee has been met by unprecedented and unusual openings. In asking for his concurrent resolution, Eastland passed the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator

Kilgore. A Religious Freedom Committee appeal to him to reopen the issue was nullified by his sudden death, and made impossible by Eastland's seniority succession to the powerful main chairmanship. Wires to the Chairman of the Rules Committee from both MFSA and RFC asking for a hearing before the Eastland appropriation was voted out brought no results.

A letter went to every senator, most of whom do not have time to read the details of what they are voting for, telling them what was in the Handbook and asking them to consider moving a reconsideration. This requires only two senators. The only replies were a few formal acknowledgments. The only results of similar information sent the Chairman of the House printing sub-committee with request for a hearing was that the motion to approve the concurrent resolution contained a statement that the House took no responsibility for the contents of the Handbook. Did nobody remember Pilate?

A still stranger event followed. Around midnight of the day the restraining order was issued, while the counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee who had moved to secure it was on his way back to New York, his Washington colleague was called to the home of a Federal judge. There he found three top lawyers of the Justice Department asking that the order be countermanded. His presence was only a formality. The *N. Y. Times* said this countermand was bizarre. To many lawyers it was unheard of. The Appeals panel unanimously said it was invalid. "The restraining order expires when this court convenes."

So the Justice Department is on record as having secured an invalid countermanding of the order. It did not have to intervene. The Eastland Committee has its own lawyer. The restraining order was doing the Congress no injury. It was good only until a panel of the Appeals Court decided on the constitutional issues involved. Since the administration of the Security Control Board is in the hands of the Attorney General, the Department of Justice should have sought the restraining order. Instead of that when our lawyers came before the Appeals Court panel they found there lined up against the order an Assistant Attorney General, two top Justice Department Attorneys, and a U. S. District Attorney. Meantime the Chairman of the Senate Printing Committee Senator Hayden had taken it upon himself to decide the basic constitutional issue. Immediately after the restraining order was announced, he ordered the officers of the Government Printing office to disobey it. He said this was censorship and, if permitted, would soon extend to the "speech and debate" for which the Constitution gives Senators and Representatives immunity. This is a complete non sequitur. This Handbook is prepared for and addressed to the public. It has no relation to the legislative speech and debate on the floor for which constitutional immunity is given. Yet this non sequitur is the core of the majority opinion. It argues that because members of Congress may not be questioned in any other place for speech and debate, they may not be so questioned for statements in a document which both houses have ordered published.

If this opinion stands it gives Eastland and his kinfolk in Congress and the states a green light to go further with the tactic of making charges public without hearings. This has already begun in Massachusetts. Also this opinion increases the power of investigating committees to nullify the First Amendment. Already they tell witnesses who claim protection for free-

dom of speech, press and assembly that the First Amendment doesn't exist in their committee rooms. Now this will increasingly be extended to the clause about religion. Since the Appeals Court decision, the Eastland Committee has called before it the Secretary of the Religious Freedom Committee who is one of our officers, also another of our members, and questions have been asked in complete disregard of the right to free exercise of religion, and refusal to answer met with the warning of a citation for contempt.

It is incumbent upon us to get the facts in this case discussed in all our localities—in all sorts of meetings, in the local press, and with our representatives in and candidates for Congress. We need to constantly remind ourselves that the final word in all civil rights struggles is not in legislative halls, or courtrooms, but in the voice of the people.

(Editor's Note: See first page of May Bulletin for brief account of our court action. Dr. Ward's article is the promised fuller account. Meanwhile MFSA President Loyd Worley received word from the attorney that, "In view of the Federation's inability to raise \$3,000 estimated by us as necessary for this work, we concluded an appeal (to the Supreme Court) was not practicable." Dr. Worley has called a quarterly meeting of Executive and National Committee members, Sept. 24, 1:30 p.m., 5th floor, 150 5th Ave., N. Y. City, to make final decision as to any further court action, and to begin plans for the 1957 GOLDEN (50th) ANNIVERSARY MEMBERSHIP MEETING. Whether or not MFSA can afford to take the case to the Supreme Court, the historic lower court victories already won, and the basic issues raised in the record, take their part in the battle for popular liberties against the usurping power of some congressional committees.)

Excerpts from Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin in the case of *Methodist Federation for Social Action v. James O. Eastland et al.*

... all courts recognize that legislative privilege and complete immunity of members of Congress as to what is said on the floor of the House and Senate. The law does not, however, extend that immunity to all publications of printed matter for general distribution. Officers of the law—neither Congressmen nor judges—are completely immune from the law of slander and libel. Officers of the law are responsible as individuals for their acts which exceed the powers vested in them or which violate the law.

Suppose the printer without authority had inserted something in the matter about to be published which was false and slanderous, would no court have the authority to restrain the publication of such matter? (There was no intimation of such a condition in this case. The supposition is made merely for the purpose of argument.) Or suppose that the sub-committee through mistake or misinformation, or through malice, had inserted false and slanderous matter, would the association, person, or corporation aggrieved have no protection from such abuse? The Congress has passed The Internal Security Act, defining Communist action and Communist Fronts, and outlining the procedure to be followed in order to protect the public from subversive activity, and the Supreme Court has recently construed the act (*COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD*, decided April 30, 1956). Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the action of the Committee is in violation of the enactments of Congress, would a person aggrieved be powerless to protect himself because the threatened action was authorized by a sub-committee? Because our government is a government of law, the acts of all its agents, to be justified, must be in accordance with law.

The recent broad expansion of governmental activities and the increase of socializing influences in government have unavoidably expanded the boundaries of governmental powers and have created serious questions as to the proper limitations of executive, legislative and judicial powers. It has even been asserted that the old constitutional limitations which created a tri-partite government are antiquated and should be abandoned. In spite of such problems and such sophistry, it is the duty of judges and all officers of the law to support the Constitution. The divisions of powers and the restraint which they exercise have been too beneficial to be discarded. The best informed and the most experienced students of our times are calling for a stricter observance of the dividing lines. They think the

alternative would be Totalitarianism. In our system it is the peculiar and very heavy responsibility of courts to restrain constitutional activity by other departments. In order to perform that function, courts should, and generally have, set an example of adherence to the limitations of power. When proper case arises, however, courts should not fail to assert judgment of the law against abuse of power. A recent notable exemplification of this principle is the decision in the case of *YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE CO. v. SAWYER*, 343 U. S. 579.

August 3, 1956.

Senator R. Dirksen, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I have just received an appeal from the Methodist Federation for Social Action which finds it has to take court action because of a deliberate lie printed about it in document 117 of the 84th Congress second session. On page 91 of this "Handbook for Americans" is found the following false statement:—

"With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action."

Now anyone could check up and soon discover that the Methodist Federation was formed about 1906 or 1907 long before there was a Communist Party in the U. S.

I am sending a contribution to help fight this distribution of a lie but as an American from Illinois, I appeal to you to use all in your power to curb such antics by Senator Eastland and his crowd. His department, I might say, gives America a very bad name abroad.

I might say that hysteria and lies about organizations and persons whose activities are Christian and democratic, help to cause of communism.

We are looking to men like you to see that reason prevails in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH KESSELRING,

Deputy Educational Secretary Methodist School
Malaya, c/o Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.

THE 1956 ELECTION

By LOYD F. WORLEY

The conventions are over and conscientious independent citizens must make up their minds in the next few weeks concerning the best way of expressing their Christian convictions in the November election. Personally, I would be glad to know how other minds are working and in order to start the ball rolling will offer something of my own thinking as of this date.

Personally, I like Ike. When he speaks for himself off the cuff on a real issue, he is a national figure of whom I have been proud many times. But I do not care for the group around him who often seem to speak for him. His judgment on issues is better than it is on persons. His cabinet of millionaires has not reflected credit upon the highest ideals of America. There is no way of voting for Ike without voting for his running mate who with apparently more than an ordinary chance of succeeding to the presidency is in my judgment considerably less than an ordinary statesman.

The only alternative is Adlai and Estes and together they amount to an improvement over their opponents. I wish Mr. Stevenson could be more forthright as a candidate on some vital issue. I hope he will show his superior intelligence and idealism more effectively if elected. Mr. Kefauver deserves credit for his lack of support from the South and for the stands he has taken as the common man, and for minorities.

If I were in Oregon I would be happy to vote for Wayne Morse. If I were in Illinois I would vote for Richard Stenger. I would vote for the Democratic candidate for the senate if he lived in Maryland. But in Connecticut, I am faced with a choice which means under our unspeakable seniority system that I must help either Eastland or McCarthy to a vital committee chairmanship. I may be wrong, but it looks now as though Eastland were more of a threat to justice and freedom.

DID YOU KNOW?

Dean Walter Muellder revealed after research that MFSA is the oldest living religious fellowship of its kind in the world.

FREE SPEECH IS FOR THE UNPOPULAR

"The Progressive" for January, Milton Mayer has a cogent piece, "Guilt by Dissociation," and reprints are available. Mayer takes himself and his libertarian and religious pacifists to task as fear-driven traitors to free speech during the 1945-1955 cold war decade. Describing as unique a late 1955 Philadelphia F.O.R. meeting in which a real, live communist was invited to give an address, Mr. Mayer writes:

"There had been no law against free speech. The American dictator, unlike the German, or Russian, did not bother to create. He destroyed free speech conspiratorily, by refusing to use of a hall, or a school, or college, or church, or street, or to Communists. Free speech is for the unpopular; in the America of the 1950's the Communists were the unpopular; since Communists could get no platform in America, there had been no free speech . . .

"For almost a decade no free-speech-loving organization had been willing to practice what it preaches by finding a hall for a communist. The Fellowship of Reconciliation, of which I am an ardent member, had been as guilty as the Ku Klux Klan . . .

"What happened to us—not to our many fearful and unwise countrymen, but to us lovers of free speech, to deprive us of the courage and wisdom between 1945 and 1955? Where were the liberals? Where were the New Dealers who were 'against the people who push other people around?' Where were those who spoke of liberty, the colleges and universities? Where were the churches and the religious agencies with their gospel of unselfish love?

"What happened to us? We became McCarthyites; that's what happened to us. We deplored McCarthy and became McCarthyites. And ours is the greater damnation because we defended free speech and moved hand in hand with McCarthy to destroy it.

"I plead myself guilty along with my libertarian—and especially my religious pacifist—friends. With them I joined the dictator. Like them, I submitted to the American dictator . . .

"Appearance of a real, live Communist on a free platform in Philadelphia occurred months after the Russian farmers arrived all over Iowa, tilting the natives' little brown jug and turning the natives' blue-eyed Mathilda. During the whole of the decade gone by, we libertarians begged the American government to negotiate with the Communists, but we wouldn't do ourselves. We insisted that Eisenhower disarm before we did. We libertarians kept as far away from the Communists as we could. We wanted to defend their rights, of course; each time we snatched up our newspaper to see which rights the McCarthyites had eliminated the day before, and those rights crossed off our list of the rights we would defend. The non-constitutional, pre-constitutional, and supra-constitutional right of a Communist to speak and be heard by those who wanted to hear, we did not recognize as a right at all.

"We went into courts with briefs defending the rights of communists, but the briefs all began, 'We hate Communism.'

"The fact is we didn't want to defend the rights of Communists; we only wanted to want to. But we couldn't, because, without our desire to defend them was our deeper desire not to defend them. At the bottom of our deeper desire was fear. We were afraid we couldn't lick McCarthy, so, to protect ourselves, we joined him. . . . Why otherwise had we pacifists refused to associate with Communists until Eisenhower had done first? . . . We assured tyrant Demos that we hated Communism, and when he said, 'I want you to call it a conspiracy,' we called it a conspiracy, and although we continued to mumble that there is that of God in every man, we saw to it that we did not get close enough to the Communist to find out what was in him."

AMERICA HAS NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT

"We have moved too far in the direction of attempting total security. Absolute security is undesirable and impossible except at total immobility. If our scientists make no discoveries, if our military leaders have no plans, if our political leaders have no policy, we shall have perfect security and futility. In the field after the field, our quest for security is defeating our legitimate ends; scientists, universities, the Foreign Service, our governmental services, and research are being choked and stagnated in

a mass of investigations, hearings, boards, statistics and court actions which hamper, rather than assist, our proper national purpose.

"America has never before seen anything like it."

Ex-Senator Harry B. Cain, testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, June 13, 1956. Mr. Cain, conservative but too liberal for the administration, is being relieved of his post on the Subversive Activities Control Board.

FEDERATIONISTS OF WESTERN REGION GATHER AT TAHOE

July 14-17 was the time and beautiful Skylandia, Methodism's Lake Tahoe conference ground, the place for a meeting this summer of western MFSA members. About as many came this summer for the regional meeting as had come a year earlier to the same place for the national membership meeting. From the University of California's Hillel Foundation in Berkeley, came Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner to give addresses on "The Prophets of Israel and Social Concern." Dr. John Hauptert, Sacramento State College Political Science professor, gave his views of "Post-Stalin Trends in the Soviet Union." Dr. Walter Holbrook of Sacramento's Oak Park Baptist Church presented his "Solutions for the Arab-Jewish Question."

Presenting "New Directions in Work with Marginal Persons" were: Chaplain E. N. Dabritz of the Atascadero (Calif.) State Hospital who dealt with the mentally ill; Proprietress "Mom" Clay of the Sacramento Mission who dealt with migrants, and Assoc. Warden Paul Chamlee of Custody Folsom (Calif.) Prison, who dealt with adult delinquents. (Chaplain Dabritz, Box 1026, Atascadero, Calif., will send you on your request a copy of "They Need a Physician—Problems of Research in Religious Therapy.") Discussion of inter-racial issues and segregation, was led by Rev. Isaac Bivens of Sacramento's St. Luke's Methodist Church. Discussion was lively, and the fellowship warm and memorable. It was decided to make this regional gathering annual.

MFSA CHAPTER DOINGS

Calif.-Nevada MFSA Holds Outstanding Meeting

At the California-Nevada Annual Conference the Conference MFSA Chapter's annual social action banquet attracted an overflow crowd of nearly 150 persons. Major speaker was long-time Federationist Dr. Eugene W. Carter, recently of the Pacific School of Religion faculty and new Methodist District Superintendent in San Francisco of the Metropolitan District. Conference Chapter members decided to hold other mid-year meetings; and they re-elected Prof. George W. Collier as Chapter President.

New San Joaquin Valley Chapter Organized

Largely sparked by laymen, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Seaman, a Central San Joaquin Valley MFSA Chapter has been organized, with Mr. Seaman elected as president. Meetings have been held in Riverbank and Stockton. A candidate for Congress was present in Stockton to answer members' questions as to his stands on moral and social issues in the congressional campaign. Among other actions taken, letters were written to the governor of New Hampshire on behalf of Dr. Willard Uphaus, under harassment in that state for his work for world brotherhood and peace. Other letters were sent Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in support of his courageous leadership of the anti-segregation bus boycott in Montgomery. This new chapter intends to hold regular meetings for fellowship, discussion, and action during the coming year.

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President, Dr. Loyd F. Worley; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Frederick E. Ball, Rev. Lee H. Ball, Prof. George H. Collier, Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Rev. Elwin E. Wilson; Recording Secretaries, Mrs. Ella Mulkey, Miss Janice Roberts; Treasurer, Rev. Edward L. Peet.

Membership and West Coast Field Secretary, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin

Editor, "Social Questions Bulletin," Rev. Jack R. McMichael

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PENINSULA LOCAL CHAPTER ACTIVE

The Peninsula (Tacoma Bay, Wash.) MFSA held two highly successful summer ventures and made plans for a third. On August 4, Miss Maud Russell lectured on "China Today," following a picnic in the Morford Grove at Gig Harbor. Dr. Harold Bass of Tacoma gave an inspiring invocation, and Mrs. Wilbur Morford, Chapter chairman and hostess, spoke of her trip to the Lake Tahoe regional conference. She reported a moving experience of meeting Federation friends and rejoicing that the atmosphere of cordiality and optimism augurs well for implementation of the concrete objectives of the Federation.

Discussion followed, with showing of Miss Russell's art and ceramics collection. About 30 attended from various parts of the Peninsula. The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Edward Byrne of Tacoma.

On August 5, Miss Russell was presented by Mrs. Jean Schuddakopf, Executive Committee member, at a meeting of 50 people including many students, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler in Sequim in northwest Washington. Many people drove several hours to attend and stayed to continue the discussion during the buffet supper which followed. Mrs. Schuddakopf spoke on the activities and history of the Federation. Mr. Wheeler, the host, has frequently lectured on various phases of economics and political history to Federation groups in the Northwest.

At both these meetings, there was the most eager interest in Miss Russell's interpretation of events in the East and their significance to the U. S., together with a felt determination to crystallize the latent feelings of friendship between the peoples of the West and the East, to avoid even threats of war, and to build constructively in the areas of trade, science, culture.

At the second meeting, an exchange reading center under auspices of the Peninsula Chapter was established in northwest Washington. MFSA free materials and Social Question Bulletins will be distributed, and pertinent books, all for a modest fee to cover mailing costs.

Plans were made for a Folk Art Festival in Morford's Grove Saturday, August 25. Young people, artists and audience, from two states, were expected to attend. Publicity for all these events is courtesy of National Headquarters at Gresham.

J. S.

OREGON FEDERATIONISTS SPARK PROPHETIC CONFERENCE STANDS

Oregon MFSA Chapter members were instrumental in securing consideration and action by the Oregon Annual Conference on major current issues. The Conference asked revision of the Walter-McCarran Act, and called for public hearings and early action on bills to repeal or revise that act as well as the Internal Security Act of 1950. Seven ways were cited in which these measures violate fundamental freedoms.

The Conference protested the Eastland Senate Subcommittee's "Handbook for Americans," against which MFSA had taken court action:

We protest the continued disregard of constitutional procedures by Congressional Committees, such as the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security of which Senator James Eastland of Mississippi is chairman, in issuing memoranda under government imprint on individuals and organizations without benefit of hearing or the support of evidence—e.g., the recently issued "Handbook for Americans" listing so-called subversive organizations. We declare our faith in the historic court procedure of the right of a public hearing and the right of the accused to face his accusers.

Evidence of the close relationship between Senator Eastland and the Circuit Riders is seen in the fact that he sent a Circuit Rider brochure against MFSA to a member of the Oregon Conference's Civil Liberties Committee in advance of the Conference sessions.

NATIONAL OFFICE REQUEST

Please send the national office, Box 327, Gresham, Oregon, information as to any of our members unjustly attacked by any agency, governmental or private. Also send names and addresses of lawyers who would help in court cases, or of persons who would assist with expenses in such cases if needed.

OUR READERS WRITE

Dear Brother:

Here is \$10 to help the good work along. I sent 14 letters to lay people and ministers asking them to read prayerfully the MFSA Bulletin, which I enclosed.

H. C. Noce, Fresno, Calif.

My Dear Jack:

Congratulations especially on the March Social Questions Bulletin. It should impress General Conference if anything will be the best evidence I have seen for the need of the Federation today. I hope I am not pessimistic in feeling the Church is coming increasingly conservative. But there are signs of hope on the horizon. The work of the Federation is one of them.

With increasing years and heavier work, I have not been as active especially since Mrs. Lazenby's death. But I read the Bulletin regularly and enough of the more liberal magazines to keep a little on the forefront. Keep up the good work.

John C. Lazenby, Milwaukee, Wis.

M.F.S.A., Box 327, Gresham, Oregon.

Congratulations on the excellent issue of the Bulletin. Dr. Ward's article on freedom of religion tracing the history of MFSA. It's a much needed statement which gives true perspective to the problem. I'm enclosing a small contribution.

Arthur M. Crawford, Oil City, Pa.

Rev. J. R. McMichael.

Dear Brother:

I always read the Social Questions Bulletin with great interest and the April number is especially fine with your analysis of the General Conference actions on human relations. I am in hearty accord with the ideals you express.

But I cannot go all the way with you as to the achievement of the goal. We are in agreement as to the goal. In my judgment, however, it cannot be achieved by a direct and immediate fiat of the General Conference. What we must have to achieve the goal is some plan that will carry the entire church with it in reaching it. The recent action of the General Conference—the wisest move that could have been made. If the General Conference in 1960 should require integration throughout the Church, the SE Jurisdiction would most certainly withdraw from the Church and form another branch of Methodism. This would defeat the objective we are seeking. Segregation under such circumstances would continue in the SE indefinitely. No, let us carry on our educational program until a new generation comes along. Now we are reaching the SE with our Church School literature and quantities of other educational material that is reaching the "rising" generation. All this would be cut off if the SE Jurisdiction should withdraw from the Church. We must in the finest way now to promote our cause. Let us not "muddy the waters."

WALTER D. AGNEW,
Greensboro, Alabama.

A PROJECT IN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

All of us who knew him were saddened early this year by the sudden death of our MFSA friend Albert F. Coyle of Oregon, whose article for international friendship had just appeared in this Bulletin. Shortly before his death, Mr. Coyle sent a list of Methodist leaders he had come to know personally in Europe, both East and West. He suggested that church and MFSA members write them, "giving them our brotherly love and send them the things they so greatly need to become effective witnesses for Jesus Christ. They are all Christians of whom we should be deeply proud." Would you like to correspond with one of these European churchmen? If so, send for the list to Mrs. Marie Seaman, Rt. 2, Box 229½, Oakland, California.

5,000 MEMBERS FOR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

This goal for 1957 was proposed by President Worley and adopted by the 1956 Membership Meeting in Minneapolis. It is not impossible if all of us work at it. Will you? If so, notify the national office, Box 327, Gresham, Oregon, and they will send you membership cards, sample Bulletins and promotional fliers for your use.